



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

III MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, FMF
UNIT 35601
FPO AP 96606-5601

ForO P3400.1B

MASTER DIRECTIVES FILE ³
2 FEB 1965

FORCE ORDER P3400.1B

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL,
AND CHEMICAL DEFENSE (SHORT TITLE: SOP FOR NBCD)

Ref: (a) MCO 3400.3E
(b) MARFORPACO P3401.13B

Encl: (1) Locator Sheet

1. Purpose. To promulgate the Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) defense readiness requirements for III Marine Expeditionary Force (III MEF).
2. Cancellation. ForO P3400.1A.
3. Information. The policy and guidance contained in this SOP pertain to III MEF.
4. Summary of Revision. This Manual has been rewritten in its entirety and should be completely reviewed.
5. Action. All III MEF subordinate commands will conduct NBC defense operations within the scope of this SOP and the references. Additionally, commanders providing task organized units to III MEF must train the personnel and the unit to accomplish the operational considerations within this order.
6. Recommendations. Recommendations concerning this SOP are invited. Comments should be keyed to specific pages, paragraphs and lines of the text in which the change is recommended. Forward all comments to the Commanding General, III Marine Expeditionary Force for evaluation.
7. Certification. Reviewed and approved this date.

J. S. Brennan
J. S. BRENNAN
Chief of Staff

Form PB400.1B

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SOP FOR NBCD

CONTENTS

CHAPTER

- INTRODUCTION
- 1 STAFF AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
- 2 NBC OPERATIONS AND DEFENSE PROCEDURES
- 3 NBC LOGISTICS
- 4 NBC TRAINING
- 5 NBC EVALUATIONS

APPENDIX

- A MISSION ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) LEVELS
- B INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS FOR NBC DEFENSE
- C CHEMICAL CASUALTY DECONTAMINATION
- D CONTAMINATED REMAINS
- E PROVISIONAL DECONTAMINATION UNITS

SOP FOR NBCD

INTRODUCTION

0001. GENERAL. The ability of the MEF to maintain effective combat readiness in a NBC environment is dependent upon every unit, individual Marine and Sailor attaining and maintaining a high degree of NBC defense readiness. Therefore, a sound, integrated training program, with supporting directives, will be established during garrison so that appropriate action is instinctively employed during combat operations in a NBC environment.

0002. SCOPE. This SOP contains instructions for the standardization of tactics and techniques for the following aspects of NBC defense, staff, organizational, and individual responsibilities.

0003. POLICY. The basic III MEF NBC defense policy is as follows:

1. General. Avoidance is the most important fundamental of NBC defense. If the mission allows, commanders should avoid contamination because of the casualties, logistical requirements, and long-term hazards that can interfere with the mission. To this end, both passive and active measures must be used. However, in the event contamination cannot be avoided, individual protective measures must be applied and hasty decontamination should be accomplished to minimize the hazard, and the mission continued. Once the time and mission permit, detailed decontamination can be accomplished.

2. Nuclear. If there is a threat of enemy employment of nuclear weapons, commanders will consider the possibility of fallout or radioactive material in addition to the initial nuclear effects and will direct subordinate units to take appropriate defensive actions.

3. Chemical and Biological. If there is an imminent threat of enemy employment of chemical and/or biological weapons, commanders will direct the appropriate mission oriented protective posture (MOPP) as described in Appendix A to this SOP. Once chemical warfare has been initiated, all enemy artillery and air attacks will be considered probable chemical attacks until proven otherwise. This policy is predicated on the necessity for the adoption of defensive posture that will provide protection against chemical and biological threats by requiring personnel to be dressed in chemical protective clothing and masks before the attack occurs.

SOP FOR NBCC

CHAPTER 1

STAFF AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
COMMAND FUNCTIONS	1001	1-3
ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES	1002	1-3
ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES	1003	1-3

SCP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 1

STAFF AND ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

1001. COMMAND FUNCTIONS. Normal command functions and staff organization will be adhered to during the conduct of all operations. NBC defense operations are under the staff cognizance of the G-3/S-3.

1002. ASSIGNMENT OF RESPONSIBILITIES. The principles of staff procedures and functions remain basically unchanged by NBC defense operations. These operations do, however, influence the field of staff responsibilities. To ensure a clear understanding of this influence, specific responsibilities and duties are outlined in the current edition of FMFM 11-1.

1003. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES. When task organizing a MAGTF, commanders will ensure the following are accomplished:

1. MEF Command Element

a. The NBC defense officer and NCO assigned to the MEF establish an NBC center (NBCC) capable of limited operations in an NBC environment.

b. Within the OPORD, assign responsibility for the following:

(1) Monitor/survey and decontamination operations of the MEF command element.

(2) Dissemination of downwind messages.

(3) Means of communication for the Warning and Reporting System.

c. Assignment of strike serial numbers to elements of the MEF will be per assigned operations order.

2. Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) Command Element

a. In addition to the NBC defense officer and/or SNCO assigned to the MEU, establish a NBCC capable of continuous operations in a NBC environment. This may be accomplished by training additional personnel within the MEU command element.

b. Within the OPORD, assign responsibilities for the elements of the MEU as outlined in paragraph 1003.1b above.

c. Assign strike serial numbers to elements of the MEU as outlined in the appropriate operations order.

3. Ground Combat Element

a. Ensure that all regiments, battalions, companies, batteries, and other maneuver elements that are not authorized or assigned a 5702/5711, have one officer and one NCO assigned additional duties and trained in NBC defense.

b. Assign, train, and equip the appropriate NBC defense teams.

c. Ensure the provisions of this SOP, with appropriate amplifying instructions, are incorporated into unit SOP's.

4. Aviation Combat Element

a. Ensure that all groups, squadrons and major detachments that are not authorized or assigned a 5702/5711, have one officer and one NCO assigned additional duties and trained in NBC defense.

b. Assign, train, and equip the appropriate NBC defense teams.

c. Ensure the provisions of this SOP, with appropriate amplifying instructions, are incorporated into unit SOP's.

5. Combat Service Support Element

a. Ensure that all battalions and major detachments that are not authorized or assigned a 5702/5711, have one officer and one NCO assigned additional duties and trained in NBC defense.

b. Assign, train, and equip the appropriate NBC defense teams.

c. Ensure the provisions of this SOP, with appropriate amplifying instructions, are incorporated into unit SOP's.

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 2

NBC OPERATIONS AND DEFENSE PROCEDURES

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL	2001	2-3
MAGTF NBC WARNING AND REPORTING SYSTEM	2002	2-3
MAGTF NBC DEFENSE PROCEDURES	2003	2-6
MAGTF NBCD DETECTION PROCEDURES	2004	2-12
MAGTF NBCD CONTAMINATION CONTROL PROCEDURES .	2005	2-14
MAGTF DECON PROCEDURES	2006	2-17
PROCEDURES PRIOR TO THE ATTACK.....	2007	2-18
"NBC YELLOW".....	2008	2-19
"NBC RED".....	2009	2-19
"NBC BLACK".....	2010	2-20
"ALL CLEAR".....	2011	2-21

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 2

NBC OPERATIONS AND DEFENSE PROCEDURES

2001. GENERAL

1. MAGTF NBCD Planning. The MAGTF conducts NBCD planning using the NBCD vulnerability assessment. Using NBC threat and weather information, and the enemies intent, the vulnerability assessment forms a prediction of how and when the enemy is likely to employ NBC weapons against the MAGTF. By using the assessment, all elements of the MAGTF are capable of conducting NBC estimates for courses of action, assigning the appropriate levels of NBC readiness for threatened locales and planning for the employment of NBC assets.

2. MAGTF NBC Operations. The actual execution of MAGTF NBC defense operations are initiated either through the MAGTF NBC Warning and Reporting System (NBCWRS) or by the observed NBC peculiar action of the enemy.

2002. MAGTF NBC WARNING AND REPORTING SYSTEM

1. Purpose. Chapter 2 of FMFM 11-3 addresses the NBCWRS in detail. For the MAGTF's purpose the NBCWRS serves two functions. It is the means by which the MAGTF:

a. Warns elements of the degree of the enemy NBC threat to include warning of actual enemy NBC attacks.

b. Reports the presence of contamination to all of its elements.

2. Composition. The NBCWRS consists of three elements; the NBCC of the MAGTF, each unit's NBCD representative and the means of communication that ties those entities together.

a. NBC Centers. The purpose of the NBCC is to provide detailed hazard predictions. The MAGTF Command Element or geographically disparate MSCs capable of maintaining communications, must be prepared to establish an NBCC capable of continuous operations. If one or more MSC establishes an NBCC, the MAGTF NBCD Officer may be required to coordinate their activities.

b. Unit NBCD Representatives. Unit NBCD representatives participate in the NBCWRS by passing warning and detailed hazard evaluations down the chain of command and by passing the appropriate NBC reports up the chain of command. This process provides each representative with information that will prove critical to his unit's operations.

c. Communications. Each MSC or MSE and the MAGTF will designate communication means to be used for the NBCWRS prior to deployment. While doctrinally not provided for, experience has shown that for critical warning and threat information to be passed in a timely manner a dedicated means of communication must exist.

3. Warning. The MAGTF utilizes NBC alert conditions, alarms, and STRIKEWARN reports to provide warning.

a. NBC Alert Conditions. The MAGTF commander will assign alert conditions to locales within the MAGTF's boundaries. The basis for the assignment of these alert conditions will be the NBC vulnerability assessment and indications of enemy NBC employment. The alert conditions are a series of three colors with corresponding levels of threat and condition procedures. The condition procedures can be found in total in paragraph 2004.

(1) Degree of Threat. The following conditions establish the described degree of threat.

(a) NBC YELLOW. This condition establishes that the enemy is deploying NBC resources (NBC agents, NBC units or protective equipment) and the elements of the MAGTF are within range of the enemy means of delivery. The enemy intent to use those weapons is probable.

(b) NBC RED. This alert condition establishes that enemy activity indicates that an NBC attack is imminent.

(c) NBC BLACK. This alert condition establishes that an NBC attack is in progress or that one has been conducted against the MAGTF.

(2) Condition Procedures

(a) All conditions intended to warn of enemy use of nuclear weapons will be followed by the term "NUC".

(b) NBC alert conditions are disseminated throughout the MAGTF in a "FLASH" priority by all means of communication, e.g., radio, phone, alarm.

(c) When "NBC BLACK" is passed over unsecure voice communications, the source will be authenticated.

(d) Conflicting alert conditions may occasionally be received. The condition established by the senior command within whose boundaries the receiving unit is operating will be the condition adhered to.

(e) Each command is responsible for establishing procedures whereby all elements, to include attachments, receive NBC conditions in a timely fashion.

(f) Subordinate commands may adjust established alert conditions based on their observance of local enemy activity. A "FLASH" report containing the new condition and the enemy activity causing the adjustment will be forwarded to the MAGTF NBCC through the chain of command.

b. NBC Alarms. STANAG 2047 and FMFM 11-9 establish NBC alarms. Audible alarms, described in FMFM 11-9 as either sound or vocal, are the primary means of alarm within the MAGTF. In situations where an audible alarm may be lost in battlefield noise the secondary alarm hand and arm signals will be used. Unit SOP's will include procedures for the constant manning of alarms when "NBC YELLOW" is established.

(1) Audible. When at all possible civil defense sirens will be used as the NBC alarm. MAGTF audible alarms and their procedures are as follows.

(a) One alarm for an NBC attack is an interrupted (i.e., 10 seconds on and 10 seconds off) warbling sound on a siren. Care must be taken so that this alarm can be differentiated from the uninterrupted one minute warbling siren that indicates air attack. All air attack alarms sounded after NBC warfare has been initiated will be considered NBC alarms until the attack is verified as being otherwise. Sirens will not be utilized to sound the all clear for NBC attacks.

(b) A second audible means of alarm for an NBC attack is succession of short signals on vehicle horns in a ratio of approximately one to one. Care must be taken that this alarm can be differentiated from the ratio of three to one that indicates air attack.

(c) Rapid and continuous beating on any metal object.

(d) A third means of audible alarm for an NBC attack is a vocal "gas, gas, gas" or "spray, spray, spray" as appropriate for chemical attacks. This alarm will be supplemented by all personnel repeating it throughout the units area and by the passing of "NBC BLACK" over radio and telephone nets.

(e) The vocal command to unmask is given when it is validated that an assumed attack did not take place or delivered agents have safely dissipated.

(2) Visual. The visual hand and arm signal given on page 4-5 of FMFM 11-9 is the standard visual NBC alarm for the MAGTF.

(3) General Procedures

(a) Conflicting NBC reports may be received from different sources. The report disseminated by the senior command within whose boundaries the receiving unit is operating will be the report used.

(b) Every command will ensure that all elements under their operational control are tied via communications into the reporting system.

(c) Commands of a regimental/group size or larger will pass information using the appropriate JINTACCS format.

(d) All commands will identify within their NBCD SOP, communication means to be used to pass NBC reports.

(e) The primary means of the MAGTF to pass and receive NBC reports will be issued in paragraph 5 of Appendix 2 to Annex C of the MAGTF Operations Order.

(f) All initial NBC attacks will be reported using the NBC 1 report with "FLASH" precedence. To avoid confusion and the overload of communication assets each detachment or unit will submit only one consolidated report per attack. Additional reports are permitted to correct erroneous information, provide information not previously known, or to report additional attacks.

(g) Commands receiving NBC-1 reports will pass them to all subordinate, higher, and adjacent commands.

(h) NBC-3 reports will be constructed only by a NBCC.

(i) Only NBCCs at MSC and higher headquarters, will construct and disseminate NBC-3 reports.

(j) Only the MSC/MAGTF Command Element will disseminate NBC-6 reports upon request.

(k) The responsibility for the dissemination of Chemical Downwind Messages (CDM) or Effective Downwind Messages (EDM) will be designated by the MAGTF based on the availability of weather data or weather equipment within its MSC/MSE's. In circumstances where elements of the MAGTF are too separated more than one MSC/MSE may be designated to disseminate CDM/EDM's. Once received CDM/EDM's will be disseminated down through the chain of command.

2003. MAGTF NBC DEFENSE PROCEDURES

1. General. To better comprehend the chronological and NBCD alert condition of these procedures see paragraphs 2007 through 2012 of this chapter.

2. Discipline

a. Discipline by itself will not inure Marines to the physiological effects of operating in a MOPP 4 posture. Commands must ensure that upon reporting to the MAGTF, the current level of unit training includes the ability of its personnel to operate in MOPP 4.

b. In a NBC environment, the opening and use of supplies must be disciplined. When more than the minimum quantities of supplies are uncovered and opened, the potential decontamination requirements of the MAGTF is increased significantly. When the MAGTF establishes "NBC YELLOW", all commands will ensure that only one container of any type of supply is open at any time.

3. Seek Protection

a. When the MAGTF is in "NBC YELLOW", unit leaders will arrange for the issue of ponchos or other expedient means of cover if they are not already in the possession of members of their command.

b. When the MAGTF is in "NBC YELLOW NUC":

(1) The construction of personnel shelters will be initiated. The primary means of personnel shelter within the MAGTF in this situation will be the two man fighting hole with overhead cover as described on page 3-5 of FMFM 11-9.

(2) Unit leaders will arrange for the issue of sandbags to their respective unit positions.

(3) The priority of engineer shelter construction by the MAGTF to protect itself from the effects of nuclear weapons will be established by the MAGTF.

c. Shelters constructed to protect the personnel and/or equipment of the MAGTF from the effects of nuclear weapons are required to possess a radiation protection factor sufficient to limit personnel to a negligible risk category. Page 3-5 of FMFM 11-9 and page 3-2 of FMFM 11-3 apply.

4. MAGTF MOPP System. FMFM 11-9 discusses the use of the MOPP system. The MAGTF will coordinate its protective posture by the use of alert conditions as follows.

a. MOPP level 0. "NBC YELLOW".

b. MOPP level 1. Not normally prescribed by the MAGTF.

c. MOPP level 2. "NBC RED".

d. MOPP level 3. Not normally prescribed by the MAGTF.

e. MOPP level 4. Assumed automatically in units experiencing condition "NBC BLACK." Not normally prescribed by the MAGTF.

f. Mask carried/mask only. "Mask only" may also be established by local commanders after decontamination operations have removed the transfer hazard of a persistent chemical agent.

g. Coordinating Instructions

(1) Subordinate commanders may upgrade MAGTF established MOPP levels according to the criteria found on page 2-5 of FMFM 11-9. Caution must be observed in dictating upgraded levels based on apprehension rather than necessity.

(2) Commander of fixed installations or mechanized units may establish MOPP level 0 when "NBC YELLOW" is in effect.

(3) When MOPP level 2 or higher is established, all MAGTF elements will use a buddy system. Individual Marines will not be detailed to solitary duties.

(4) When MOPP level 4 is established, all MAGTF elements will initiate procedures to:

(a) Ensure each Marine drinks a minimum of one quart of water every two hours.

(b) Ensure that sleeping personnel are properly masked.

(c) Ensure that an appropriate identification system is established.

(5) Due to their weight, portable decontamination apparatus will not always be issued at the same time MOPP equipment is issued. As a general rule the apparatus should be issued to vehicle operators at that time, but issued to crew served weapons and NBC teams members only when "NBC RED" is established.

5. Expeditious Distribution of Equipment. To ensure that the proper MOPP equipment is in the hands of MAGTF Marines when required, all elements of the MAGTF will include in their NBCD SOP procedures for the expeditious issue of MOPP equipment. These procedures must be practiced during field exercises and made known to all personnel within the unit. The following guidance is given for assistance.

a. Before Deployment. The following measures are to be taken by each unit's NBCD section before deployment.

(1) When personnel check into the unit the size of the MOPP equipment that they require will be recorded.

(2) When embarking NBCD equipment the Responsible Officer must ensure:

(a) That the contents of the embark box are correctly stated, to include sizes in plain language to be available on the outside of the embark box.

(b) That the contents of the box can be distributed in their intended manner. For example; if an infantry battalion used only fifty cube embark boxes, and the intended method of unit distribution was for the supported companies to pull supplies forward, it is unlikely that the companies could pull supplies forward with organic transport. In this case, the Responsible Officer should ensure that the contents of the box are broken down into smaller increments, either by leaving the equipment in its original containers, embarking bags or folding boxes, or by the use of smaller embark containers within the larger one.

(c) That impermeable coverings are embarked in the appropriate boxes with an indication being made on the outside of the box that this has been accomplished.

(d) That copies of the NBCD equipment embark list are disseminated to all supported units.

(3) When a detachment of personnel are attached to any unit, the responsibility for their individual protective equipment (IPE) being transferred with them rests with the detachment OIC. Regardless of this, the supported unit NBC representative should always coordinate with the appropriate logistics section to ensure that quantities of on hand MOPP equipment always meet or exceed the unit's total strength.

b. During Employment

(1) When operating in a potential NBC environment, the necessity for accurate reporting of unit strength and location throughout the chain of command takes on added significance.

(2) Within the MAGTF, the NBC representative of every unit will compile a prospective tariff size and numbers listing of MOPP equipment required for all subordinate units. The location of field protective masks will always be known to the unit NBC representative. In addition, field protective masks not already issued, will be separated into increments corresponding to every unit's tariff size and number requirement.

(3) Every unit will ensure that each individual within the command has a field protective mask. The remainder of the MOPP equipment will be separated into increments according to subordinate unit tariff sizes and numbers and prepared for distribution.

(4) When "NBC YELLOW" is established, units will distribute the MOPP equipment (if not already accomplished).

(5) If the threat lessens, MOPP equipment will be collected according to the NBC alert condition prior to the one that required its distribution.

(6) The importance of unit strength and location reporting is again stressed. Unit NBC representatives are required to submit and update unit MOPP equipment tariff size and number requirements to the appropriate higher headquarters.

6. Cover Supplies and Equipment. Against an enemy possessing persistent chemical agents, the following procedures will be used within the MAGTF.

a. Before deployment it will be mandatory that essential supplies or provisions (medical equipment, food and ammunition) have embarked with them adequate expedient cover such as plastic sheeting, plastic bags, etc. All embarkation lists will identify which boxes contain expedient covers.

b. When the MAGTF commander establishes "NBC YELLOW", all units will place and deploy equipment supplies in the most protected positions possible. This should include covering personal equipment (packs, sleeping bags, etc), small unit equipment (comm gear, etc), with plastic sheeting/bags.

c. When the MAGTF commander establishes "NBC YELLOW", it will be mandatory for all medical facilities to cover all equipment except that which is immediately necessary.

d. When the MAGTF commander establishes "NBC RED", all units will cover a minimum of two days food and water.

7. Limit Exposure

a. Automatic Masking. The immediate actions addressed on page 4-2 of FMFM 11-9, the MOPP system addressed in paragraph 2003.5 of this chapter, and a unit's automatic masking procedure, are all an integral part of the MAGTF limiting the exposure of its personnel to NBC agents. All commands will establish automatic masking procedures that include unit policy on unmasking when authorized. It must be understood that these procedures may be adjusted by a commander based on METT (Mission, Enemy, Terrain and weather, Troops and fire support available). The following guidance applies to those procedures.

(1) When the MAGTF commander establishes any NBC condition, all personnel will mask when;

(a) A NBC alarm is sounded.

(b) A detector of any type reads positive.

(c) Personnel exhibit signs of chemical agent poisoning.

(2) When the MAGTF establishes "NBC YELLOW" or "NBC RED" all personnel will mask when:

(a) Receiving artillery fires.

(b) Receiving aircraft or rocket delivered bombs.

(c) Receiving aircraft spray.

(3) When NBC warfare has been initiated by the enemy, all enemy attacks with weapons known or suspected to be a means of delivery for NBC weapons, in particular aircraft, are to be treated as an NBC attack until it can be verified otherwise.

b. Marking of Contaminated Areas. Techniques for the marking of contaminated areas and equipment are addressed on page 2-6 of FMFM 11-8, and the appropriate technical manual. Within the MAGTF the following guidance applies.

(1) Unit monitors and reconnaissance efforts will initially establish entry/exit points of contaminated areas and will mark them accordingly.

(2) All vehicles and or equipment that is decontaminated and determined to still possess a vapor hazard will be marked. The marking will consist of the standard NATO chemical marker superimposed with the word "vapor".

(3) All contamination areas identified behind the MAGTF FLOT (Forward Line Of Troops) within the AOR (Area Of Responsibility) will be marked.

c. Operational Exposure Guidance (OEG). As addressed in Appendix J of FMFM 11-8, each level of command uses the OEG system to select the best unit for a mission in regards to its radiation exposure, and to determine the turn back dose rate for the selected unit. Within the MAGTF the following procedures are required to execute the OEG system.

(1) To employ units in missions where those units may exceed the moderate risk criteria for radiation exposure requires the prior approval of the MAGTF commander.

(2) All units will establish procedures for the collection of the total dose data of its subordinate elements to include attachments. These procedures will include provisions for ensuring the Radiation Exposure Status (RES) of any transferred individual is provided to the gaining command.

(3) Within 24 hours of their initial exposure to radiation, all units will report their initial RES to higher headquarters. Thereafter, RES will be reported only when the RES category is increased or reclassified.

(4) Total dose received by an individual will be recorded on the individual's health record. Radiacs such as the AN/PDR-75 can provide this information.

d. Other Considerations. Other guidance within the MAGTF as to the limiting of exposure is as follows:

(1) When the MAGTF commander establishes "NBC YELLOW", all transport will provide overhead cover consistent with mission requirements.

(2) When the MAGTF commander establishes "NBC RED", all fixed sites will initiate planning for the rotation of personnel within the site, and the possible shifting of the site to an alternate location.

2004. MAGTF NBCD DETECTION PROCEDURES

1. General. MAGTF detection requirements include NBC monitoring, survey, and reconnaissance operations.

2. Monitoring. There are three general types of monitoring that the MAGTF will concern itself with; warning, food and water, and decontamination.

a. Warning. The purpose of this type of monitoring is to provide warning of the enemy employment of chemical weapons by alarms and the NBCWRS to all elements of the MAGTF. Units should ensure that the quantity and composition of monitoring teams assigned is commensurate with the unit's mission and organization, and should be identified in the unit's NBC defense SOP. Additional teams may be identified by the MAGTF commander. The following procedures are keyed to the appropriate NBC condition, and will be conducted by monitor teams throughout the MAGTF as that condition becomes established.

(1) Prior to movement from garrison

(a) The location, serviceability, and operation of monitoring equipment will be verified.

(b) Monitor team personnel will be accounted for and briefed as to the whereabouts of their required equipment.

(c) The operations section of each command will designate the circumstances under which monitor teams will be activated, their relief schedule, and method of employment. As each command reports this information up the chain of command, the MAGTF detection plan will incorporate it.

(d) Upon reporting all attachments will be briefed on and incorporated into the supported units monitor team employment plan.

(2) "NBC YELLOW"

(a) The first shift of monitor personnel will be issued their equipment and put on immediate standby.

(b) All available real time detectors will be employed in periodic monitoring.

(3) "NBC RED"

(a) Continuous monitoring by real time detectors will commence. If real time detectors are not available, commence periodic monitoring.

(b) Monitor teams will be employed on a 24 hour basis.

(c) All units to include convoys will assign aerial observers.

(4) "NBC BLACK"

(a) All means of detection will be continuously employed until presence of contamination/downwind vapor hazard is verified as present or not present. Downwind vapor hazard predictions will be the basis for employing monitor teams.

(b) NBC-4 information will be reported up the chain of command in accordance with subordinate unit SOP's.

b. Food and Water. The purpose of this type of monitoring is to ensure that food and water is fit for consumption. Unit monitor teams will monitor food that meets the Group I and II criteria on page 8-7 of FMFM 11-10. Members of the CSSE Engineer unit, MAGTF Medical unit, and the NBC unit that is in general support of the MAGTF, will be tasked to test water systems such as wells, lakes, rivers, etc. that are within areas that are assessed as being likely enemy NBC targets. This type of monitoring is done on a required only basis, and its execution is tied to the NBC conditions established by the NBCWRS.

c. Decontamination. The purpose of this type of monitoring is to validate the effectiveness of the deliberate decon process only.

3. Survey and Reconnaissance Operations

a. Survey. Survey operations (defining the intensity and exact boundaries of a contaminated area) are conducted by those units required to stay in contaminated areas for indefinite periods of time. Units that are within areas assessed as being likely enemy targets will plan to conduct survey operations with organic assets. The augmentation of personnel and the allocation of specialized equipment for these units will be tasked/allocated in the applicable section of the MAGTF Operations Order, or will be published separately in the MAGTF Detection Plan.

b. Reconnaissance. All units are responsible for the NBC reconnaissance of their immediate front, flanks, and rear to include the reconnaissance necessary to identify suitable hasty decon sites. Based on the MAGTF assessment of units or locations likely to be targets for enemy NBC weapons, the MAGTF commander will assign responsibilities for the reconnaissance of MSR's, deliberate decontamination sites (both for reconstitution and contamination control purposes), and for large troop movements through areas of assessed contamination. These tasks and the allocation of specialized detection equipment will be published in the MAGTF Operations Order or in a separate Detection Plan.

c. The following actions by unit's survey/reconnaissance teams will be keyed to the respective NBC condition.

(1) "NBC YELLOW". Based on the assessed threat, each unit will identify their survey/reconnaissance requirements. The personnel, equipment, and methods of employing these assets, will then be sourced to meet those requirements. The equipment will be checked for serviceability and the personnel will be briefed as to their on call survey/reconnaissance mission. The chain of command will be informed of these arrangements.

(2) "NBC RED". The survey/reconnaissance teams will be assembled and prepared to perform their mission on call.

(3) "NBC BLACK"

(a) All reconnaissance/survey teams will perform their missions as required.

(b) NBC-4 reports will be forwarded in accordance with units SOP's, and should if possible, be transmitted by secure means or by courier.

2005. MAGTF NBCD CONTAMINATION CONTROL PROCEDURES

1. Purpose. The NBC assessment, by virtue of the contamination control plan, is the tool by which the MAGTF provides for the decontamination, traffic control points, maintenance collection

points, alternate routes, contaminated casualty landing zones and communications that are necessary to preclude the spread of NBC contamination within its boundaries.

3. Content. Based on the NBC threat assessment, the MAGTF Contamination Control Plan will always consist of the following.

a. Decontamination. This includes identifying the sites and support necessary to conduct deliberate decon for the contaminated casualties and mobile detachments that require evacuation from a contaminated area for reasons other than the restoration or reconstitution of combat power. Deliberate decontamination operations which are intended to restore or reconstitute the combat power of operational units, are considered in decontamination planning (see paragraph 2006).

(1) The responsibility for providing the technical expertise and supervision for the planning, coordination and execution of these operations, will normally be performed by the NBCC that is in overall support of the MAGTF. In large-sized MAGTFs, this responsibility may be delegated to NBCCs at a lower echelon.

(2) During amphibious operations, the MAGTF NBC officer should maintain close liaison with the CATF NBC officer concerning NBC casualty receiving, treatment, and decontamination operations. This is especially important during the initial phase of a landing, when facilities/resources may not yet be ashore.

(3) The decontaminants, equipment, and augmentees to operate these sites will be sourced from the MAGTF MSC/MSE within whose boundaries the decon site is operating. As a general rule, the decon unit in support of the MAGTF will provide the technical expertise and supervision for operation of the site. If shortfalls of these assets cannot be sourced by a MSC/MSE within organic logistic systems/manpower levels, the reallocation of personnel, supplies, and equipment by the MAGTF from one MSC/MSE to another, will be considered as a last resort.

(4) The medical personnel required to form Mobile Triage Teams are identified for each potential site by the MAGTF Surgeon. The procedures to be used in casualty decon can be found in FMFM 11-10. A sample of the layout for such a site can be found in Appendix C to this order.

(5) Every effort to decontaminate casualties must be made prior to evacuating them by aircraft. In the event that evacuation is an absolute necessity, the fact that the casualty is contaminated will be stated on all medical evacuation requests. The Medical Regulating Control Office (MRCC) or Medical Regulating Team (MRT) will seek approval of these requests by forwarding them to the MAGTF Surgeon. In coordination with the MAGTF G.S-3, the Surgeon will seek the MAGTF Commanders approval of such requests.

If they are approved, the MAGTF Air Officer will notify the ACE, the MAGTF NBC Defense Officer will notify the command required to decontaminate such casualties upon their receipt, and the MAGTF Surgeon will inform the MRCDO/MRT that the request is approved. The MRCDO/MRT will ensure the ACE is aware of the nature of the evacuation when forwarding the request. The command(s) responsible for the receipt and decon of air evacuated contaminated casualties will be indicated in Appendix 2 to Annex C of the MAGTF Operations Order, or in the MAGTF Contamination Control Plan if it is issued separately.

(6) Subordinate command NBC Defense SOP's are required to include directions pertinent to the following related subjects.

(a) Procedures to be followed by medical personnel/units that find themselves located in contaminated areas.

(b) General guidelines that pertain to the augmentation of personnel whose purpose is to assist in the decontamination of contaminated casualties.

b. Traffic Control Points. Points at which traffic must be warned of transfer or vapor hazards or at which it must be diverted to an alternate route to avoid such a hazard (such as along a contaminated MSR) or at which the flow of vehicles must be regulated (such as at an assembly area for a decon site) are identified in the plan and provisions made for their manning. Road signs whose purpose is to aid in the control of traffic in a contaminated environment will also be described.

c. Maintenance Collection Points. Points where vehicles and equipment are dropped off for pick-up and repair later. Sites should be identified for use for contaminated vehicles and equipment being left behind for decon at a later time.

d. Alternate Routes. Alternate routes that either exist or require to be established in order for MAGTF elements to avoid the routes assessed as likely to be contaminated, will be identified within the MAGTF Contamination Control Plan. In addition, the procedures necessary to initiate the use of alternate routes will be promulgated.

e. Communications. The communications nets or means by which each unit receives and disseminates NBC reports are identified within the MAGTF Contamination Control Plan. This is to allow mobile elements a means by which they can tie into the MAGTF Warning and Reporting System no matter where their ultimate location within the MAGTF boundaries may be.

f. Contaminated Evacuation Zones. Zones where aircraft can land and disembark contaminated casualties are also identified in the Contamination Control Plan. Additionally, personnel and equipment required to decontaminate those casualties before further evacuation can be conducted, will be designated.

3. Execution. The MAGTF Contamination Control Plan or portions thereof are executed, as necessary, when the enemy employs NBC agents against the MAGTF ("NBC BLACK"). The remainder of the decontamination traffic control points, alternate routes, communications and evacuation zones will be identified and sourced as follows.

a. "NBC YELLOW". Identify, and source equipment, and train personnel required for contamination control.

b. "NBC RED". Personnel and/or equipment required for each contamination control function are assembled and readied.

2006. MAGTF DECON PROCEDURES

1. General. The NBC assessment is nowhere more critical than in decontamination planning. Planning and action(s) addressed in paragraph 2006.2 of this order is based upon decontamination efforts.

2. Decon Planning/Operations Sequence. The NBC assessment is not likely to be able to predict all of the requirements for decon that may be required by MAGTF forces. Therefore the coordination and execution of decon tasks beyond those planned for can be expected as the battle develops. However, the following planning/actions will be conducted in response to the respective NBC condition that is indicated.

a. Decon actions prior to the attack

(1) The serviceability and operational readiness of all decontamination equipment is verified.

(2) Basic Skill and Hasty decon is planned for at all levels with organic resources. Depending upon the resources available (for instance a lack of water for hasty vehicle washdown might be identified), the MAGTF may become involved (in this instance it may direct it's MSC/MSE's to conduct vehicle washdown with dirt only) in it's subordinate units Basic Skill and Hasty decon planning.

(3) All levels of command will identify their deliberate decon requirements. Requirements that are to be identified include: prospective sites for decon; personnel to supervise the site; personnel to augment the site; the equipment, decontaminants, and logistics required to operate the site; and the priorities of equipment and personnel for each site.

b. "NBC YELLOW". All requirements will be sourced and decon site (both hasty and deliberate) reconnaissance conducted. Personnel that are to augment the decontamination effort will be identified and briefed as to when and where they will be required to report.

c. "NBC RED". All necessary equipment, decontaminants, logistics and personnel will be assembled and readied for employment.

d. "NBC BLACK". Conduct decon operations as required.

2007. PROCEDURES PRIOR TO THE ATTACK. When it is validated that the enemy possesses a NBC capability, the following actions will be initiated throughout the MAGTF. The numbers in parenthesis after each action refer the reader to the paragraphs of this chapter that expound upon the procedures used to accomplish each action.

1. Activate unit NBCC. [2002.2a]
2. Establish NBC alarms and conduct operations checks on them. [2002.3b]
3. Position personnel and equipment, taking into regard the NBC aspects of terrain involved. [2003.3 & 2003.5]
4. Establish MOPP level (selected commanders may establish MOPP level 0). [2003.4]
5. Compile tariff sites. [2003.5b(2) & 2003.5b(6)]
6. Distribute (if not already done so) field protective masks. [2003.5b(3)]
7. Ensure automatic masking criteria is followed. [2003.7a]
8. Verify location, serviceability and operational capability of monitoring equipment. [2004.2a(1)(a)]
9. Account for, and brief monitor teams. [2004.2a(1)(b)]
10. Ensure unit monitor, survey, and reconnaissance plans are submitted up the chain of command. [2004.2a(1)(c)]
11. Ensure supported units brief attachments as to the monitoring plan. [2004.2a(1)(d)]
12. Ensure units identify personnel and equipment that are required for contamination control operations. [2005.3a]
13. Verify location, serviceability, and operation of decontamination equipment. [2006.3a(1)]

14. Ensure units plan decon requirements. [2006.2a(2) & 2006.2a(3)]

2008. "NBC YELLOW". This condition is established when the enemy has shown a possible intent of utilizing his NBC capability. The following actions will be initiated throughout the MAGTF accordingly. The numbers in parenthesis after each action refer the reader to the paragraphs of this chapter that expound upon the procedures used to accomplish each action.

1. Restrict the opening of supplies. [2003.2b & 2003.6c]
2. Position personnel and equipment, taking into regard the NBC aspects of terrain involved. [2003.3a & 2003.5]
3. Issue ponchos (if not already done so). [2003.3a]
4. For "NUC", construct shelters. [2003.3b(1)]
5. For "NUC", issue sandbags. [2003.3b(2)]
6. For "NUC", the MAGTF prioritizes engineer construction. [2003.3b(3)]
7. Establish MCPP C. [2003.4a & 2003.4g(2)]
8. Ensure automatic masking criteria is followed. [2003.7a]
9. Place unit monitor teams on standby. [2004.2a(2)(a)]
10. Employ real time detectors in periodic monitoring. [2004.2a(2)(b)]
11. Account for survey and reconnaissance team personnel and equipment and ensure the personnel are briefed. [2004.3c(1)]
12. Ensure the identification and sourcing of the personnel and equipment required for contamination control operations is continued. [2005.3a]
13. Source unit decon requirements. [2006.2b]

2009. "NBC RED". This condition is established when it is considered probable that the enemy will employ his NBC capability. The following actions will be initiated once the condition is established. The numbers in parenthesis after each action is the paragraph of this chapter where the procedures to complete that action can be found.

1. Ensure the MAGTF establishes MOPP 3. [2003.4c]
2. Initiate the buddy system. [2003.4g(3)]
3. Issue portable decon apparatus's. [2003.4g(5)]
4. Cover a minimum of two days food and water. [2003.6d]
5. Follow automatic masking procedures. [2003.7a]
6. For fixed installations - plan for the rotation of personnel or the use of alternate locations. [2003.7d(2)]
7. Ensure unit monitor teams and real time detectors are continuously employed. [2004.2a(3)(a) & 2004.2a(3)(b)]
8. Direct units to employ aerial monitors. [2004.2a(3)(c)]
9. Assemble and prepare to employ contamination control equipment and personnel. [2005.3b]

2010. "NBC BLACK". This condition is established when an attack is in progress, or if the enemy is known to have used his NBC capabilities. It is conceivable that a commander may set this condition, while only a small portion of his units are actually affected by the attack. Therefore, the following actions will be initiated only as required when this condition is established, or when directed by higher headquarters. The numbers in parenthesis correspond with the paragraphs of this chapter where the procedures to complete these actions are expounded upon.

1. Sound the alarm. [2002.3b(1) & 2002.3b(2)]
2. Report contamination. [2002.3b(3)(f), 2004.2a(4)(b) & 2004.3c(3)(b)]
3. Go to MOPP 4. [2003.4e]
4. Establish "MASK ONLY" if feasible. [2003.4f]
5. Supervise water consumption. [2003.4g(4)(a)]
6. When in MOPP 4:
 - a. Initiate procedures to ensure the well-being of sleeping personnel. [2003.4g(4)(b)]
 - b. Ensure key personnel are identified. [2003.4g(4)(c)]
7. Mark contaminated areas. [2003.7b]
8. In "NUC", report RES status. [2003.7c(3)]

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 3

NBC LOGISTICS

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL	3001	3-3
PLANNING FACTORS	3002	3-3
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES	3003	3-4
REQUEST PROCEDURES	3004	3-5
READINESS REQUIREMENTS	3005	3-5

9. Ensure unit monitor teams employ all means of detection. [2004.2a(4)(a)]
10. Monitor food and water. [2004.2b]
11. Employ survey or reconnaissance teams. [2004.3c(3)(a)]
12. Employ contamination control personnel. [2005]
13. Conduct decon operations. [2006.2d]

2011. "ALL CLEAR". This command is initiated by local commands when they have verified that NBC agents have not been employed against them or that the hazard is no longer present. Units will undergo appropriate unmasking procedures before the all clear is given to reduce MOPP levels.

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 3

NBC LOGISTICS

3001. GENERAL. Logistical support in a NBC environment is essential to the continued efficiency of the MAGTF. The principles of logistics are unchanged by the employment of enemy NBC weapons. However, considerable planning and additional resources are required when dealing with a NBC environment. The planning factors are time limits of the equipment (i.e. effectiveness of chemical protective clothing), and where and when to provide resupply. The additional resources necessary in a NBC environment include: individual protective clothing, water (both potable and nonpotable), decontaminants, and ammunition, etc.

3002. PLANNING FACTORS. The following planning factors are provided to assist in the timely resupply of protective equipment, and to provide guidance for when and where to provide the equipment.

1. Equipment. The following is a list of equipment that requires special consideration for resupply. This list does not contain all items of NBC equipment, but only those considered essential for the continuation of the mission:

a. Chemical protective overgarments (OG-64 & Saratoga suit) are effective in a chemical environment for 24 hours. Normally, after the 24 hour period, MOPP gear exchange or removal of the suits in a clean environment is required.

b. The filters in the field protective masks must be changed after a blood agent attack and/or every 30 days in an active environment. Additionally, after the filter has been removed from its protective wrapping, the filter must be replaced based upon the climate accordingly:

- (1) Tropic climate: 2 months.
- (2) Temperate climate: 12 months.
- (3) Arctic climate: 24 months.

c. Skin decontamination kits come in two types: The M258A1 kit with three applications per kit, and the M291 kit which has six pads, each of which can be used up to three applications. Accordingly, consumption of applicator wipes/pads in a contaminated environment would necessitate resupply of the kits.

d. Chemical protective gloves are issued at two pair per individual for each set of chemical protective clothing. When ordering the clothing outfits, ensure the glove requirements are contained in the request.

a. Chemical protective overboots are issued at one pair per individual for each set of chemical protective clothing. When ordering the clothing outfits, ensure the overboot requirements are contained in the request.

b. Resupply. The following guidance is provided for resupply efforts.

a. Resupply of units within the MAGTF will be conducted as far forward as possible. All efforts should be made to ensure that resupplies arrive free of contamination.

b. Resupply efforts should be conducted as soon as the situation permits.

c. When a NBC environment is encountered during MAGTF operations, the logistical demand for supplies will be increased dramatically. Logistical planners must ensure that adequate supplies are available within the supply system and that they are readily accessible to the MAGTF.

d. Nonstandard (field expedient) protection and decontaminants. When NBC contamination cannot be avoided and adequate supplies of NBC equipment are not available, there are field expedient considerations that can be applied. Personnel can use rain gear, ponchos, plastic coverings such as trashbags or sheeting, etc, to keep gross contamination off. These items should only be considered interim and used in conjunction with additional supervision of personnel to check for symptoms. Additionally, if standard decontaminants are not available and/or cannot be used, there are many non-standard decontaminants outlined in FMFM 11-10, Appendix D. Also, if the time and situation permit, natural decontaminants (e.g. weathering) can be used.

3009. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES. The effects of a NBC environment may result in use of additional supplies/resources that may not normally be required. The following is a list of some of the additional resources to be considered:

1. Water (both potable and nonpotable). The heat conditions will cause individuals to drink considerably more water when operating in MOPP-4. Moreover, the use of water (nonpotable) substantially improves the speed and efficiency of decontamination operations.

2. Decontaminants. Standard decontaminants (STB and DS2) help to neutralize the contamination on equipment, however depending on the situation, it may require large quantities. Large quantities of decontaminants are bulky and may require additional transportation.

3. Ammunition. When firing the individual weapons while in MOPP-4, additional ammunition may be required because of the different firing technique used.

4. Engineer assets. Engineer assets may be used to assist in preparation of deliberate decontamination sites, and/or removing the top layer of contaminated soil around or near critical areas. Other items of equipment that may be used are 55 GPM pumps and water bladders.

3004. REQUEST PROCEDURES. Procedures for requesting resupply will remain unchanged. Requests must be made in a timely manner to ensure the prompt resupply of essential NBC defense items.

3005. READINESS REQUIREMENTS. During garrison:

1. NBC defense supplies and equipment will be maintained in correct quantity in accordance with the unit's current Table of Equipment (T/E) allowances.
2. Establish a system for distribution of controlled and/or critical NBC defense material and documents.
3. Ensure that field protective masks, whether issued to an individual, or identified by name and stored for issue, are stored in mask carriers with the hood attached, and face blanks inserted (M40/M42 FPM).
4. Ensure that radiac equipment is calibrated in accordance with the proper cycles established by current directives.
5. Ensure NBC defense equipment is maintained for embarkation.
6. Authorize the use of NBCD material for forming a training pool to be used in unit and individual training cycles. Unserviceable NBCD equipment will be deleted from the on hand quantities on the Consolidated Memorandum Receipt (CMR) and Material Allowance List (MAL) for the given "C" TAM numbers. All NBCD training supplies and equipment will be accounted for under a KL TAM number.
7. Non-training items without a TAM number assigned (i.e., C-2 canisters, NBC marking kits, etc) will be accounted for under a KL TAM number.

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 4

NBC TRAINING

	<u>PARAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL	4001	4-3
TRAINING OBJECTIVES	4002	4-3
TRAINING REQUIREMENTS	4003	4-3

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 4

NBC TRAINING

4001. GENERAL. The primary objective of NBC defense training is to ensure survival of the individual Marine/Sailor in order to complete the unit mission. With the continuing advances in NBC weapons technology, it is imperative that every commander and individual thoroughly understand the effects of NBC weapons against the unit. To minimize the impact of NBC weapons, NBC defense training will be integrated into all mission oriented training in order to impact and create readiness/awareness and confidence at all levels of command. Host nation sensitivity concerning NBC defense issues in the Far East is at times tenuous. Commanders should ensure that common sense and caution is employed when conducting NBC defense training, to mitigate potential problems with the local populace.

4002. TRAINING OBJECTIVES. Training objectives for individuals and units within the MAGTF are outlined below.

1. Individual Training

a. General Objective. To achieve proficiency in individual protective measures necessary to survive during a NBC attack.

b. Specific Objective. To attain and maintain proficiency in the individual training objectives as outlined in the current edition of MCC 3400.3, and as stated in Appendix B to this SOP.

2. Unit Training

a. General Objective. To develop and maintain the unit's capability for successful accomplishment of its mission in a NBC environment.

b. Specific Objective. Train to attain and maintain the standards of proficiency outlined in the Marine Corps Combat Readiness Evaluation System (MCCRES) for NBC defense and those outlined in this SOP.

4003. TRAINING REQUIREMENTS. The NBC defense training requirements directed by this SOP are premised on the unit mission and the degree of threat. All requirements are on a fiscal year, vice calendar year basis.

1. Individual Training Requirements. Individual NBC defense training should be conducted to the standards mentioned above, to a minimum of two hours per quarter.

3. NBC Defense Team Training Requirements. NBC defense team training should be conducted a minimum of four hours per quarter. In order to ensure a sufficient pool of trained personnel resides within the unit, commanders will ensure that 25 percent of all corporals and below in the unit are trained to attain the standards of proficiency required by NBC defense team duties, as found in applicable directives.

3. Mask Confidence Exercise. A mask confidence exercise using CS will be conducted annually for all Marines in the unit. The exercise will not be used as a harrasment vehicle, but will be used to instill confidence in the field protective mask.

4. Fam-Fire. All personnel are required to fire their T/O weapon annually, while wearing their field protective mask.

5. NBCD Proficiency Test. Commanders shall prepare and administer a practical NBCD proficiency test to all hands. The current edition(s) of MBDT-4 and/or MCO 3400.3 shall be used as a guide in the preparation and conduct of this test.

6. MOPP Exercise. Commanders will conduct a MOPP exercise annually, which will require all personnel to don their NBC protective clothing and train in accordance with reference (a). Commanders are cautioned that personnel require experience in order to work with any degree of efficiency and comfort while in MOPP. Personnel should be conditioned by frequent wearing of the field protective mask over periods of increasing duration. Every effort should be taken to prevent and reduce the risk of heat casualties while conducting MOPP training.

7. Individual and unit defensive capabilities can be substantially enhanced by the following procedures:

a. Preparing personnel for continued operations on the modern battlefield in the event of NBC warfare.

b. Increasing emphasis on NBC defense training and ensure the integration of NBC defense into normal training evolutions.

c. Exercise the capability of the unit to accomplish the following in a NBC environment:

(1) Detection of chemical agents, taking biological samples, and monitoring radiation levels.

(2) Reacting properly to the threat (e.g. donning of protective clothing and masks, while protecting all unit and individual equipment from contamination.

(3) Reporting of suspected or confirmed contamination or NBC attacks via the NBC warning and reporting system in accordance with FMFM 11-8 and the report formats contained in Appendix B to this SOP.

(4) Performing self-aid and follow on treatment of NBC casualties.

(5) Executing the assigned unit mission in a contaminated environment while in various MOPP levels.

(6) Decontaminate personnel, equipment and casualties in accordance with FMFM 11-10 upon completion of the mission or when practical.

(7) During live fire training exercises, have Marines fire T/O weapons while wearing MOPP-4, and if possible, use targets that can record hits (i.e. rifle range targets or pop-up targets).

(8) During live fire training exercises, have Marines fire crew served weapons while wearing MOPP 4.

(9) Have personnel train to conduct their primary job function in a contaminated environment while wearing various levels of MOPP.

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 5

NBC INSPECTIONS

	<u>PAPAGRAPH</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
GENERAL	5001	5-3
ANNUAL NBC EVALUATIONS	5002	5-3
MARFORPAC/MEF COMMAND VISITS	5003	5-3
STAFF ASSISTANCE VISITS	5004	5-3

SOP FOR NBCD

CHAPTER 5

NBC EVALUATIONS

5001. GENERAL. The objective of an inspection is to evaluate the readiness of functional areas of a command in order to assist the commander in analyzing the overall condition of the command. To this end, NBC defense must be incorporated into unit evaluations.

5002. ANNUAL NBC EVALUATIONS. Division, Wing, and Force Service Support Group will conduct a NBC defense evaluation of their subordinate organizations (down to, and including, battalion/squadron level) on an annual basis. Surveillance, Reconnaissance and Intelligence Group and Communications Battalion will be evaluated by the MEF NBC defense section, augmented by additional NBC personnel as required. The evaluation must be conducted in the areas of operations and equipment, and limited administration. The operational portion will assess the unit's ability to conduct its mission in a NBC contaminated environment. The equipment/administrative portions will ensure that correct quantities of serviceable equipment and required publications are on hand.

5003. MARFORPAC MEF COMMAND VISITS. Major subordinate commands and elements will be visited annually, at a minimum, by MARFORPAC and III MEF. The purpose of these visits will be to observe the NBC evaluation program of that particular command. Visits will be scheduled to coincide with a particular MSC evaluation of a unit.

5004. STAFF ASSISTANCE VISITS. The III MEF NBC section is available to provide technical NBC assistance to commands requiring it. Please forward requests in writing to this headquarters (Attn: NBC Defense Officer), at least thirty days prior to the requested date.

APPENDIX A

MISSION ORIENTED PROTECTIVE POSTURE (MOPP) LEVELS



MOPP 1
OVERGARMENT
OVERBOOTS
MASK/HOOD
GLOVES

Worn*
Carried
Carried
Carried



MOPP 2
OVERGARMENT
OVERBOOTS
MASK/HOOD
GLOVES

Worn*
Worn
Carried
Carried



MOPP 3
OVERGARMENT
OVERBOOTS
MASK/HOOD
GLOVES

Worn*
Worn
Worn*
Carried



MOPP 4
OVERGARMENT
OVERBOOTS
MASK/HOOD
GLOVES

Worn
Worn
Worn
Worn

MOPP 0
OVERGARMENT
OVERBOOTS
MASK/HOOD
GLOVES

Readily Available
Readily Available
Carried
Ready Available

* In hot weather, the jacket or hood may be left open for ventilation.

SOP FOR NBCD

APPENDIX B

INDIVIDUAL TRAINING STANDARDS FOR NBC DEFENSE

1. The objective of setting proficiency standards and training requirements is to ensure that personnel are able to take the proper steps to not only survive, but to successfully accomplish the mission in an NBC environment. The below listed standards are considered the minimum requirements for all Marines, regardless of rank. Questions designed to evaluate each Marines' level of proficiency must be developed for each standard.

- a. Identify NATO NBC markers and avoid a contaminated area.
- b. Don, clear, and wear the field protective mask with hood.
- c. Remove and stow the field protective mask with hood.
- d. Don individual protective clothing up to and including MOPP level 4.
- e. Drink, use the head, while in MOPP 4.
- f. Remove/exchange individual protective clothing.
- g. React to aerial spray.
- h. Identify/treat a nerve agent casualty.
- i. Identify a blood agent casualty.
- j. Identify/treat a blister agent casualty.
- k. Identify a choking agent casualty.
- l. Take immediate action for a nuclear attack.
- m. Decontaminate the skin and personal equipment.
- n. Remove contamination from the eyes.
- o. Cross a contaminated area on foot.
- p. Detect chemical agent with M-9 chemical agent detector paper.

SOP FOR NBCD

APPENDIX C

CHEMICAL CASUALTY DECONTAMINATION

1. The decontamination and treatment of chemical contaminated casualties is of utmost importance to the MAGTF commander on the NBC battlefield. Procedures must be set forth to provide the best possible treatment for contaminated casualties, while limiting the spread of contamination.
2. Casualty decontamination stations (CDS) in the MAGTF should be organized at the lowest level possible, commensurate with the organic capabilities of the unit or command.
3. Basic guidelines for chemical casualty decontamination are as follows:
 - a. Contaminated casualties should be decontaminated as far forward as possible, before treatment at a medical facility.
 - b. Contaminated casualties should be decontaminated, if at all possible, before medical evacuation by aircraft.
 - c. Should medical evacuation of contaminated casualties to rear areas be required (especially by air), then prompt notification of the contamination status of the patient should be made to the transport agency and the receiving agency.
 - d. Decontamination of chemical casualties should be performed by designated unit personnel under the supervision of trained MOS 5711 personnel (if possible). A minimum number of corpsmen should be included in the CDS to provide triage and stabilization procedures. The corpsmen are NOT the primary source for the decontamination effort.
4. Casualty decontamination stations should provide the following services: triage, decontamination and stabilization of contaminated casualties.
5. Factors influencing the set-up of a CDS are: weather, threat, organic support and number of casualties expected. The basic layout of a CDS should follow these guidelines:
 - a. A triage/sorting area manned by medical and non-medical personnel (see A, figure 1-1). The medical technician will conduct triage and prioritization of the casualties. Removal of weapons and personal equipment occurs at this point for decontamination later at a PDS.

SOP FOR NBCD

b. A decontamination area manned by non-medical personnel, where the victim is stripped down to his mask and thoroughly decontaminated (see item B, figure 1-1).

c. A monitoring point to determine completeness of decontamination (see item C, figure 1-1). This point can be manned by non-medical personnel.

d. A treatment area where the casualty can receive stabilizing care from medical personnel prior to evacuation to a medical unit. Non-medical personnel will also be in this area to assist in patient handling (see item D, figure 1-1).

e. An evacuation area where casualties are prepared for transport to the designated medical unit (see item E, figure 1-1).

f. The casualty will be handed off to each section without support personnel crossing each station/area boundary. This is required to limit the spread of contamination.

g. Other general guidelines for decontamination stations apply as well - control of drainage/sump, setup pertaining to wind direction, alarms, etc.

CHEMICAL CASUALTY DECONTAMINATION SITE

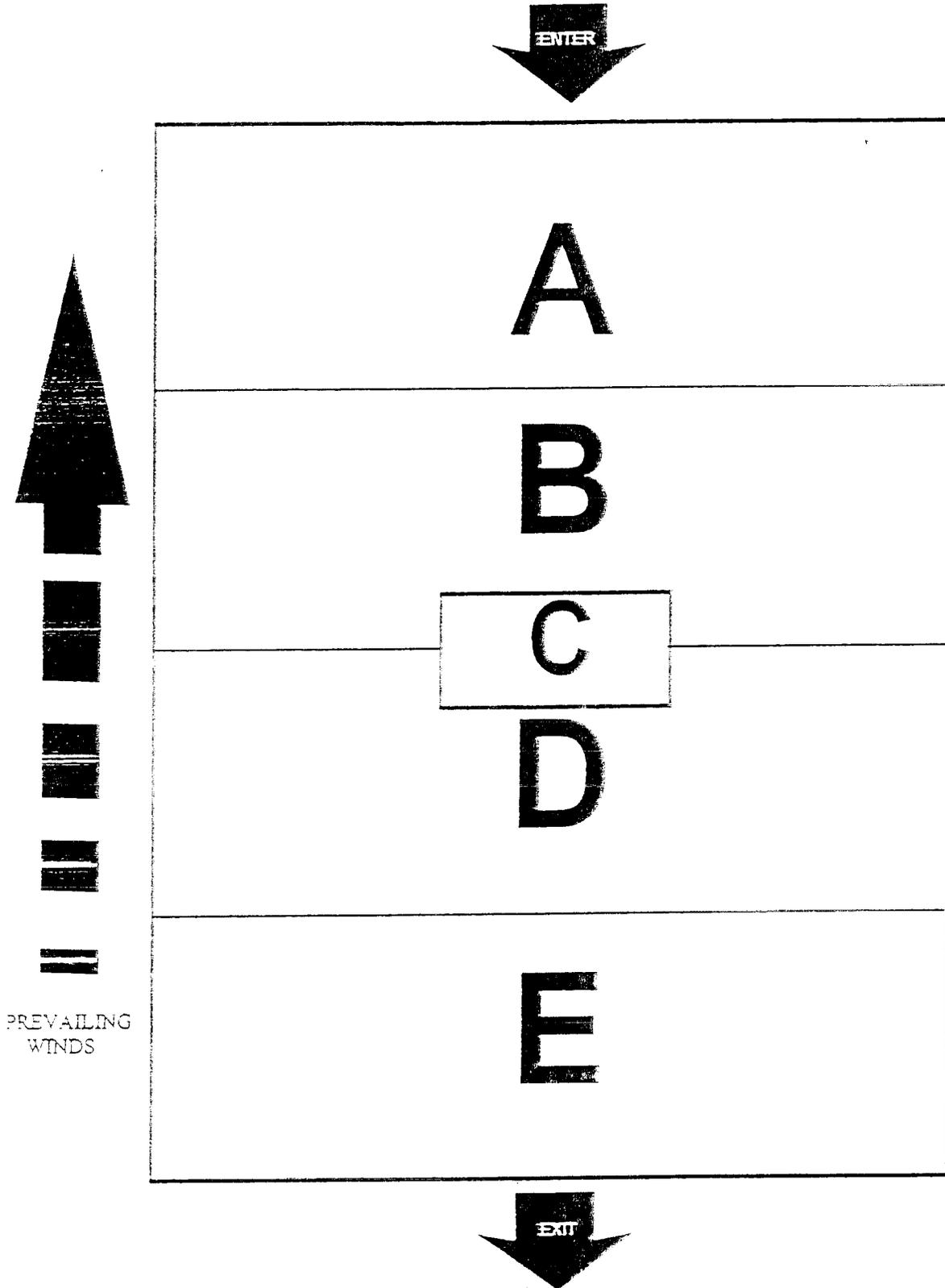


Figure 1-1

SOP FOR NBCI

APPENDIX D

CONTAMINATED REMAINS

1. General. The primary provider of mortuary services support is the U.S. Army. The Marine Corps does not have a mortuary services capability, however the MAGTF may designate personnel to form a Graves Registration Unit to provide limited services to the MAGTF in the handling of remains.

2. Unit Responsibilities. The concept of graves registration operations is to collect, identify, and evacuate the bodies of deceased personnel to designated collection points. Complication set in when NBC contamination is introduced. The commander decides whether the remains are to be buried immediately, or evacuated to a collection point in a NBC environment. Remains **MUST** be decontaminated prior to evacuation. Mass casualty burial procedures should be utilized in those instances where the remains cannot safely be decontaminated and evacuated. Each unit is responsible for recovering, identifying, and evacuating or burying deceased unit members.

a. Recovery and Handling. Personnel assigned to recovery duty should coordinate their activities with the unit NBC specialist. All remains found within a contaminated or suspected contaminated area will be handled as if they were contaminated. Do not handle remains which are suspected of contamination until all protective measures have been taken. Team members will attach NBC tags to contaminated remains. Remains that are contaminated by biological agents may be contagious. The tag on such remains will have the word "contagious" written on it.

b. Evacuation. As mentioned before, the decision to evacuate is based solely on the ability to decontaminate the remains and personal effects prior to transportation.

3. Contaminated Burial Sites. Burial sites for contaminated remains must be conspicuously marked and kept separate from burial sites for uncontaminated remains. When using mass casualty burial procedures, a 3-foot metal stake should be driven into the ground (1 foot) at each corner of the grave site. Markers should be securely affixed to the stakes, indicating the date and type of contamination. The burial site location, unit performing the burial, date and type of contamination, and date of burial will be reported through command channels to the graves registration unit, as well as the MAGTF command element. The following procedures should be followed when conducting the mass burial:

a. Pick a grave site that is well drained, with a slope of no more than twenty degrees. If possible, avoid areas that are cultivated or have obstacles (i.e., trees, rocks, hard compacted soil, etc.).

SOP FOR NBCCD

b. Construct a trench 3-feet wide by 3 and 1/2-feet deep. Each grave will be 7-feet long. A maximum of ten graves per trench will result in a burial trench 70-feet long. Earth moving equipment may be used to construct these trenches, however care must be taken to ensure heavy equipment does not crush an adjacent grave row.

c. Place all personal effects and identification media with the remains. Place the remains in a remains pouch if available, or shroud the remains in a blanket, poncho, or other suitable material.

d. Place the remains face up in the trench, recording the name, rank, and service number of the remains in the trench roster. Subsequent remains should be placed "head to foot" until ten remains have been laid in the trench. Once ten remains are in the trench, verify the trench roster of remains and close the grave.

e. Place an engineer stake at the head and foot of the trench to mark the trench. Record azimuths from the stakes to permanent objects such as large rocks, buildings, etc. Record a six digit grid location to the graves site and report the location to the graves registration unit through the chain of command. Ensure that the roster of remains is passed to the graves registration unit to assist in the later identification of the remains. Burial plots are limited to ten trenches per plot. As many plots as necessary should be created to accommodate remains on site.

f. Ensure that the appropriate NBC contamination marker is erected at the graves site, to prevent further casualties.

g. Prior to leaving the graves site, follow NBC decontamination procedures.

h. Emphasis should be on determining the type of contamination on the remains. Failure to recognize the signs of NBC contamination could result in the deaths of all who handle the remains without NBC precautions.

4. Collecting Point Operations. When a collection point is established in a contaminated area, a NBC specialist from the CSSE is assigned to the graves registration unit, for the purpose of overseeing and advising graves registration unit personnel on the processing of contaminated remains. The following general procedures apply:

a. Decontaminating Remains. Remains will be washed with a 10% bleach solution to remove contamination. If possible, a dip tank should be used, such as a large drum, or a pit with a plastic liner. Waste water and all materials used in decontamination should be disposed of in a sump for contaminated waste, and marked with standard NBC markers.

SOP FOR NBCD

b. Handling Decontaminated Remains. After remains are decontaminated, they will be checked with NBC detection devices to ensure no residual contamination is left. Personal effects are decontaminated with the remains and accompany the remains during evacuation.

SOP FOR NBCD

APPENDIX E

PROVISIONAL DECONTAMINATION UNITS

1. General. In large scale MAGTF operations, or operations where the need for NBC support is intense, individual unit decontamination efforts may be insufficient to the task. One way to enhance decontamination support and capability is to form Provisional Decontamination Units within the MSC's. The following reference applies: OR 11, MAGTF Nuclear, Chemical, and Defensive Biological Operations.

2. Composition. Provisional Decontamination Units are formed around, but not limited to, engineer units. This takes advantage of the inherent command and control structure, and equipment organic to the unit. These Provisional Decontamination Units could be augmented, if necessary, with NBC specialists from within each MSC.

3. Provisional Decontamination Unit capability already exists within III MEF as outlined below:

a. 3rd Marine Division (Combat Engineers). The Division Provisional Decontamination Unit would have the primary mission to provide direct decontamination support to the MAGTF GCE. The spectrum of operations could run from reinforcement of hasty decontamination operations to full blown decontamination breaching support during the assault phase of operations.

b. 1st Marine Aircraft Wing (Marine Wing Support Group). A Provisional Decontamination Unit capability already resides in the Wing with their Marine Wing Support Group/Squadron. This organization is responsible for providing engineer support for airfields, FARPS, etc., and maintains the personnel and equipment for decontamination missions. The Wing Provisional Decontamination Unit would provide direct support for ACE operations, with an on-call general decontamination support role to the MAGTF.

c. 3rd Force Service Support Group (Engineer Support Battalion). A Provisional Decontamination Unit capability already resides in the FSSG with their Engineer Support Battalion. This organization is responsible for providing engineer support for ports, logistics sites, etc. The Engineer Support Battalion would provide direct decontamination support for CSS operations, with an on-call general decontamination support to the MAGTF.